

West Oxfordshire  
Combined Districts  
and Banbury Rural District

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ANNUAL REPORT  
for the year  
1938

*By*

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*




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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1938.

### WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS :

#### CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

Sanitary Inspector :

W. J. WHETTAM, Surveyor's Office, Burford Road, Chipping Norton.  
(Tel. Chipping Norton 18.)

#### WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Sanitary Inspector :

A. T. GREEN, M.Inst.M.&Cy.E., Council Offices, Church Green,  
Witney. (Tel. Witney 12).

Veterinary Surgeon (for Meat Inspection) : W. MARTIN, M.R.C.V.S.,  
Witney. (Tel. Witney 53.)

#### WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

Sanitary Inspector : W. WILLOUGHBY, Green Lane, Woodstock.

#### CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Sanitary Inspector :

S. P. BENDLE, F.F.A.S., A.R.San.I., Sheep Street, Charlbury.  
(Tel. Charlbury 31).

Assistant : F. W. HARPER, A.R.San.I.

#### WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT.

Sanitary Inspector :

A. J. BASFORD, 103 High Street, Witney. (Tel. Witney 57).

Additional Sanitary Inspector : P. ELTON.

Veterinary Surgeon (for Meat Inspection) : W. MARTIN, M.R.C.V.S.,  
Witney. (Tel. Witney 53).

#### BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

Sanitary Inspector :

A. HUNT, M.Inst.M.&Cy.E., Castle Wharf, Banbury.  
(Tel. Banbury 2056).

Additional Sanitary Inspector : E. C. W. GOULD, A.R.San.I.

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., 2 Carey Close, Five Mile Drive,  
Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 58058).

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# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938

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WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS.

2 CAREY CLOSE,  
FIVE MILE DRIVE,  
OXFORD.

*To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1938, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1728 issued by the Ministry of Health on 25th October 1938.

The report of the Banbury Rural District, which is no longer a constituent authority of the combined districts, is included at the end of this report.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

10th June, 1939.

## HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICTS.

The West Oxfordshire Combined Districts were constituted by an Order of the Ministry of Health which came into force on 1st April 1937. The districts consist of two municipal boroughs, one urban district and two rural districts viz. :—

Chipping Norton Borough.	Chipping Norton Rural District.
Woodstock Borough.	Witney Rural District.
Witney Urban District.	

The Banbury Rural District which was formerly included in the North Oxfordshire Combined District at present continues to have the same Medical Officer of Health as the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts until such time as the scheme made by the County Council under Section 58 of the Local Government Act of 1929 comes into operation.

The North Oxfordshire Combined Districts were constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board in 1912 and consisted of

Chipping Norton Borough.	Banbury Rural District.
Woodstock Borough.	Chipping Norton Rural District.
Witney Urban District.	Witney Rural District.
	Woodstock Rural District.

The Woodstock Rural District was disestablished under the Oxfordshire Review Order of 1932 and its various parishes were included in the rural districts of Banbury, Chipping Norton, Witney and Ploughley.

From 1932 to 1937 the combination therefore consisted of six districts until it was reduced to five in April 1937 and the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts were replaced by the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts.

The report for the Banbury Rural District is included in the present report as a matter of convenience.



CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Population :						
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	3494
Mean Population, 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	3369
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...				...	...	901
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1938					...	1003
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)						905
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...		£14964/5/-
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...				£58/6/9

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The town is an important agricultural centre, a market being held once a week, and a cattle fair once a month. There is a large tweed mill and two engineering works, which are the main local industries.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female	per 1000
Legitimate	... 45	18	27	13.6
Illegitimate	... 1	—	1	
England and Wales				15.1

Still Births—Rate per 1000 Total Births—22.

DEATH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female	per 1000
Deaths	... 41	23	18	12.2
Adjusted Death Rate				8.8
England and Wales				11.6

The chief causes of death during the year were :—Heart Disease (10), Circulatory Diseases (6), Cancer (5), Cerebral Hæmorrhage (4), Senility (3), Influenza (3).

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total I.F.M.	
	Nil	Nil	Nil	
England and Wales	...	...	...	53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		...	...	5
,,    ,,    Measles (all ages)		...	...	0
,,    ,,    Whooping Cough (all ages)		...	...	0
,,    ,,    Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			...	0

## SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.

## 1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Whettam. Mr. Whettam holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

*(a) Laboratory Facilities :*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by Counties Public Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. The following work was done during the year :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs (Nose and Throat) for Diphtheria	4	164	168
Swabs (for Haemolytic Streptococci) ...	0	3	3
	—	—	—
Total ... ..	4	167	171
	—	—	—

*(b) Ambulance Facilities.*

*(a)* For infectious cases there is an ambulance available at the Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

*(b)* For non-infectious and accident cases there is an ambulance available in the Borough.

*(c) Professional Nursing in the Home.*

*(a) General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by the Local District Nursing Associations. None is provided by the Council.

*(b) Infectious Diseases.* None is provided.

*(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

*Child Welfare :* Chipping Norton : Baptist Chapel, 1st and 3rd Thursdays (2.30—4 p.m.).

*Tuberculosis :* Chipping Norton : 39 West Street, 2nd Wednesday, 1 p.m.

*Orthopaedic :* War Memorial Hospital, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m.

*(e) Hospitals.*

*(a) Fever.* Arrangements have been made to admit cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital treatment to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Enteric Fever and Laryngeal Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy.

(b) *Smallpox*. Similar arrangements with regard to Smallpox have been made with the South Chilterns Hospital.

(f) *Legislation in force in the Borough*.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

Public Health Amendment Act (1890).

Public Supply rules and regulations.

By-laws with regard to New Streets, Buildings and Drainage (1925).

„ „ Slaughter Houses.

„ „ Nuisances.

„ „ Keeping of Pigs (1925).

#### SECTION C.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) *Water*. The sources of water supply are (1) a well in limestone near the source of the River Glyme, (2) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. There are three covered storage reservoirs ; there is no filtration or chlorination ; there are two pumping stations. A water-tower which is 30 feet higher than the reservoirs, was erected later ; by this means a better supply has been obtained for the higher parts of the town. Speaking generally the water supply is of good quality, though rather hard ; there has been some shortage in time of drought and the Council have been considering methods of obtaining an increased supply.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage*. The majority of the houses in the Borough are connected to the public sewers. The Disposal Works are situated just outside the Borough boundary on the Worcester road, where the sewage is treated by settling tanks and filtration.

2. *Rivers and Streams*. Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy. No complaints have been received during the year.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation*. The majority of the houses in the town have W.C.s connected to the public sewers, although a number have cesspools. In the out-lying parts of the borough there are still a number of earth closets. There were only two conversions to the water carriage system reported during the year.



(ii) *Public Cleansing*. House refuse and the contents of pail closets are collected once weekly.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*. The Tabular Statement provided by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations (1935) is included at the end of the report in a special table for all the districts.

(iv) *Shops Act*. The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites*. There are no camping sites in the Borough.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement*. No complaints have been received during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools*. There are no swimming baths or bathing pools in the borough.

(viii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs*. No cases of infestation by bed bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools*. The Girls' and Infants' Council Schools were closed for Diphtheria for two weeks.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

Statistical details with regard to Housing are given in tabular form at the end of the report.

During 1935 the Council dealt with 5 Clearance Areas and in 1936 a further 8 areas were dealt with, the tenants having now been re-housed.

During 1938 4 Clearance Areas were dealt with as follows :—

Area No. 14 : Finsbury Place (12 houses).

Area No. 15 : King's Head Yard (12 houses).

Area No. 16 : New Street (3 houses).

Area No. 17 : Ivy Court, West Street (2 houses).

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held and the Clearance Orders have received the approval of the Ministry.

In addition 10 individual houses have been represented as unfit under Section 154 of the Housing Act of 1936.



*Overcrowding.* There are at present 10 overcrowded houses in the Borough containing 56 persons. One new case was reported during the year—a family removed to a council house in 1937 for overcrowding and the house has again become overcrowded.

#### SECTION E.

##### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.* There are 10 dairymen registered in the borough. The premises are inspected regularly ; there are 2 Grade A Tuberculin-tested licences in the Borough.

(b) *Meat and other Foods.* Visits of inspection have been made to the Slaughter Houses and as far as possible the carcasses of the animals slaughtered have been inspected. There are five slaughter houses on the register. No meat was condemned during the year.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.* This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations (1934) during the year.

#### SECTION F.

##### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Scarlet Fever.* 2 cases occurred during the year. Both were school-children and were removed to hospital.

*Diphtheria.* 7 cases occurred with two deaths. All were removed to hospital. 3 of these cases occurred at the National Children's Home, Chipping Norton. 96 contacts at the Home were swabbed and two carriers were found, who were isolated in hospital.

##### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Diseases			No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	2	0
Diphtheria	...	...	7	7	2
Pneumonia	...	...	4	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	1	0	0

AGE INCIDENCE.													
Diseases	Age over and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	—
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Erysipelas ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

*Prevention of Blindness.* No action has been necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ...	6	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	2	0	0
Other Premises ...	20	0	0
Total ...	28	0	0

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	1	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...		
Unreasonable Temperature	...	...			
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...			
Ineffective Drainage of Floors			...		
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient	...	...	...		
Unsuitable or defective			...		
Not separate for sexes			...		
Other offences	...	...	...		
Total				1	1

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Instances	...	...	...	...	Nil.
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WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	.....	...	157
Population :							
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	1484
Mean Population, 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	1598
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...					...	...	360
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1938						...	428
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)					...	...	373
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6185
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...				...	...	£23/12/10

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The main industry of the town is glove making ; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough. A market is held once a month.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	BIRTH RATE.			
	Total	Male	Female	Per 1000
Legitimate	21	12	11	} 13.3
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
England and Wales				15.1
Still Births. Rate per 1000 births				—

	DEATH RATE.			
Deaths	17	8	9	10.7
Adjusted Death Rate				7.3
England and Wales				11.6

The chief causes of death were :—Heart Disease (4), Circulatory Diseases (4), and Cancer (4).

MATERNAL DEATH RATE.

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total I.M.F.			
	47	Nil		47		
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			...	...	...	4
,,     ,,   Measles (all ages)			...	...	...	0
,,     ,,   Whooping Cough (all ages)			...	...	...	0
,,     ,,   Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			...	...	...	0



## SECTION B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. THE PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF consists of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

*(a) Laboratory Facilities :*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.2. No examinations were carried out during the year.

*(b) Ambulance Facilities.*

*(a)* There is a motor ambulance available for infectious cases at the Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

*(b)* For non-infectious and accident cases there is a motor ambulance available in the town.

*(c) Professional Nursing in the Home.*

*(a) General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by the Local Nursing Associations. None is provided by the Town Council.

*(b) Infectious Diseases.* None is provided.

*(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

*Child Welfare :* Woodstock : The Town Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday (2.30—4 p.m.)

*Tuberculosis :* Oxford : Radcliffe Infirmary, 3rd Friday, 11 a.m.

*Orthopaedic :* Oxford : Radcliffe Infirmary, every Monday and Wednesday, 11 a.m.

*(e) Hospitals.*

*(a) Fever.* Cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital ; no definite arrangements exist.

Arrangements have been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for the treatment of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Enteric Fever and cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy.

*(b) Smallpox.* Arrangements have been made for cases occurring in the Borough to be treated at the South Chilterns Hospital.

*(f) Legislation in Force in the Borough.*

## ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

The following are in force in the Borough :—

By-laws with respect to Nuisances (1888).

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) *Water Supply*. The Borough is now supplied from the Oxford City Waterworks at Swinford Bridge. These works have a capacity of 10,600,000 gallons per day, although the power to abstract water from the River Thames is at present limited to an average daily quantity of 6,000,000 gallons ; the average daily consumption of water from the Oxford City works is 2,780,000 gallons per day ; there is therefore an ample reserve to supply other areas. With its present population the Borough of Woodstock requires approximately 50,000 gallons per day. A main has been constructed from the termination of the Oxford City mains at Five Mile Drive to Woodstock. The work was completed in November 1934.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage*. There is at present no system of public sewers in the town ; a number of the larger houses are connected to cesspools, while the smaller houses have mainly dry closets.

During 1938 a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held regarding a scheme for sewage disposal for the Borough. The sanction of the Ministry has now been obtained for the proposed loan in connection with the scheme and the work is now proceeding.

The outfall works, which will be situated close to the River Glyme, will be designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day. The purification works will consist of detritus chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank, the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It will be necessary to pump the entire flow to this site.

2. *Rivers and Streams*. Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation*. There have been no conversions from the conservancy system to the water-carriage system carried out during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing*. Scavenging is carried out by a contractor ; house refuse and night soil is collected twice weekly ; the former is disposed of by burning in dumps.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*. The tabular statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations 1935, is included at the end of the report in a special table for all the districts.

(iv) *Shops*. The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites*. There are no camping sites in the Borough.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement*. No action has been necessary during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools*. There are no swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

(viii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs*. No cases of infestation by Bed Bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools*. There have been no school closures during the year.

#### SECTION D.

##### HOUSING.

*Housing Act 1936*. One Clearance Area was dealt with by the Council in 1935 ; the tenants have now been rehoused.

The usual routine inspections have been carried out and a considerable number of improvements have been made by the landlords as a result of informal action.

*Overcrowding*. Two cases have been reported during the year, both of which have been relieved. There are no cases of over-crowding in the Borough at the present time.

#### SECTION E.

##### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*. There are two milk-producers in the Borough, one of whom is a retailer ; another retailer is a producer outside the Borough. The premises are inspected periodically and have been found to be in a satisfactory condition.

(b). *Meat, etc.* Visits of inspection have been made to slaughter-houses and as far as possible the carcasses of the animals have been inspected.

There are two slaughter houses, both registered.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food*. This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish*. No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations (1934) during the year.



SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

The incidence of the notifiable diseases has been very low.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases	Total No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	0
Pneumonia ... ..	1	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0
Erysipelas ... ..	2	1	0

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Diseases	Age over and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Cerebro-Spinal Fever		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia ...		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

*Prevention of Blindness.* No action has been necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act of 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS

One case was notified during the year, a female, aged 4, suffering from tuberculous cervical glands. There were no deaths.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	10	0	0
Factories without mechanical power	2	0	0
Other Premises ... ..	6	0	0
Total ... ..	18	0	0



## 2. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ... ..		
Overcrowding ... ..		
Unreasonable temperature ... ..		
Inadequate ventilation ... ..		
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..		
Sanitary Conveniences :—		
Insufficient		
Unsuitable or defective ... ..		
Not separate for sexes ... ..		
Other offences ... ..		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	0	0

## 3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Instances ... .. Nil.

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	1306
Population :						
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	5050
Mean Population, 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	5417
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...				...	...	1295
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1938				...	...	1626
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1931				...	...	1306
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£33263
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...			...	...	£127

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The main industry of the town is blanket making, an industry which existed in Witney from very early times. The factories are modern, well conducted and the general working conditions are of an exceptionally high standard. There is also a glove factory in the town, two large laundries, a brewery and a mineral water manufacturing works ; a large number of the male population are employed at the Morris Motor Works, Cowley.

Witney is an important agricultural centre and has a weekly market.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female	Per 1000
Legitimate	53	28	25	9.9
Illegitimate	1	1	0	
England and Wales				15.1
Stillbirths. Rate per 1000		...	...	74

DEATH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female	per 1000
Deaths	68	33	35	12.6
Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	11.6
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.6

The chief causes of death are :—Heart Disease (24), Cancer (13), Pneumonia (6), Circulatory Diseases (4), Diabetes (3).

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total I.M.F.
	38	Nil	37
England and Wales	...	...	...
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...

## SECTION B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## 1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. T. Green, who is also Building Surveyor, Road Surveyor, and Water Engineer ; Mr. W. Martin, M.R.C.V.S., acts as Meat Inspector, as a part-time officer of the Council.

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

*(a) Laboratory Facilities.*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

One throat swab was examined in 1938.

Bacteriological examination of water is carried out at the University of Birmingham.

*(b) Ambulance Facilities.*

*(a)* There is a motor ambulance available at the Abingdon Isolation Hospital for dealing with infectious cases.

*(b)* For non-infectious cases there is a motor ambulance in the town.

*(c) Professional Nursing in the Home.*

*(a) General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by Local Nursing Associations. None is provided by the Council.

*(b) Infectious Diseases.* None is provided.

*(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

These are provided by the County Council and are as follows :—

*Child Welfare :* Witney : Y.M.C.A. Hut, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30—4 p.m.

*Tuberculosis :* Witney : Marlborough Yard, 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 1 p.m.

*Orthopaedic :* Witney : Marlborough Lane, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.



*(e) Hospitals.*

*(a) Fever.* Cases of infectious disease are admitted by arrangement to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have also been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for treatment of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Enteric Fever and Laryngeal Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy.

*(b) Smallpox.* Similar arrangements with regard to Smallpox have been made with the South Chilterns Smallpox Hospital.

*(f) Legislation in force in the Borough.*

## ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

The following are in force in the Borough :—

By-laws with respect to Nuisances (1888).

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, sec. 7, with respect to Anthrax.

By-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1899.

„ „ „ New Streets and Buildings, 1899—revised 1924.

„ „ „ Nuisances, 1899.

„ „ „ Slaughter Houses, 1899.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) *Water Supply.* The new scheme was completed at the end of 1936. The water is taken from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place ; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter-beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by Ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—i.e. 25 feet higher than the former water tower, and with a capacity for 3 days' storage ; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12" mains.

*Water Analysis.* Monthly bacteriological examinations of the water have been carried out during the year at the University of Birmingham. All showed satisfactory results, there being no B. Coli in 100 c.c.

(ii) *Drainage and Sewerage.* It is anticipated that an extension of the Sewage Works with larger settling tanks and increased filtration will



shortly become necessary in order to deal with the sewage of the area added by the increased boundary. The parish of Coggs which is at present dealt with separately by land irrigation will ultimately come into the main scheme. Also the increase in the number of houses during recent years has placed an added strain on the sewage disposal works.

2. *Rivers and Streams.* Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.* The majority of the houses in the town are connected to the public sewers ; there still remain a considerable number of dry closets. There were 4 conversions to the water carriage system during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing.* Household refuse is collected twice weekly from all parts of the town by a covered motor dust cart, and where necessary there is also a bi-weekly collection of the contents of pail closets.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.* The Tabular Statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations 1935 is included at the end of the report in a special table for all the districts.

(iv) *Shops.* The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites.* There are no camping sites in the District.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement.* No complaints have been received during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools.* There is a public open-air swimming pool in the River Windrush.

(viii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs.* No cases of infestation by bed bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools.* No schools were closed during 1938 on account of infectious diseases.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

Statistical details with regard to Housing are given in tabular form at the end of the report.

During 1936 the Council dealt with 7 Clearance Areas ; the Clearance Orders have received the approval of the Ministry and the tenants have now been rehoused. 24 houses were built by the Council for this purpose.

No further unfit houses have been reported during the year.

*Overcrowding.* There were 26 overcrowded houses in the district at the end of the year, inhabited by 174 persons. No new cases have been reported.

#### SECTION E.

(a) *Milk Supply.* There are 22 dairymen on the register, one of whom is an Accredited producer ; there are no Grade A Tuberculin Tested licences in the district. The dairy premises are inspected regularly and several improvements have been carried out.

(b) *Meat and Other Foods.* Meat Inspection is carried out by Mr. W. Martin, M.R.C.V.S. Regular visits of inspection were paid to slaughter houses and butchers' shops. 2480½ lbs. of meat were condemned during the year.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Biological Examination of Food.* This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations (1934) during the year.

#### SECTION F.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifiable diseases have been exceptionally low in number.

*Scarlet Fever.* Three cases occurred ; two were removed to hospital and one was isolated at home.

*Pneumonia.* 5 cases were notified.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* One case was notified.

*Cerebro-spinal Fever.* There was one death from cerebro-spinal Fever ; the patient, a male, aged 35, died in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford : the case was not notified before death.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	3	2	0
Pneumonia	5	0	6
Pueperal Pyrexia	1	0	0

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES

	Age over and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Diseases		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Scarlet Fever		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

*Prevention of Blindness.* No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act of 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis engaged in the milk trade or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
15—25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections		Written Notices		Prosecutions	
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	12	0	0
Factories without mechanical power				6	0	0
Other Premises	...	...		0	0	0
				—	—	—
Total			...	18	0	0



2. DEFECTS FOUND.

				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...		
Overcrowding	...	...	...		
Unreasonable Temperature	...		...		
Inadequate Ventilation		...	...		
Ineffective Drainage of Floors			...		
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient	...	...	...		
Unsuitable or defective			...		
Not separate for sexes			...		
Other Offences	...	...	...		
Total				0	0

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Instances	...	...	...	...	Nil
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## CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT.

## PARISHES :

Ascott-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Sarsden
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sandford St. Martin
Bruern	Heythrop	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Chadlington	Idbury	Shorthampton or Chilson
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Spelsbury
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Steeple Barton
Churchill	Kingham	Stonesfield
Coombe	Leafield	Swerford
Cornbury Park	Little Tew	Tackley
Cornwell	Lyneham	Westcott Barton
Enstone	Milton-u-Wychwood	Wootton
Fawler	Over Norton	Worton
Fifield	Rollright	Wychwood
Finstock	Rousham	
Glympton	Salford	

## SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	87875
Population :						
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	14389
Mean Population, 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	14250
Number of inhabited houses (1931)				...	...	3709
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1938					...	4335
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)						3766
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£52754
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				...	.....	£196

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The district is almost entirely agricultural ; in addition there are glove factories at Charlbury and also saw mills at Milton-under-Wychwood and flour mills at Shipton-under-Wychwood.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

## BIRTH RATE.

		Total	Male	Female	Per 1000
Live Births	{ Legitimate	113	93	90	13.2
193	{ Illegitimate	15	7	8	
	England and Wales				15.1
	Still Births—Rate per 1000				52

## DEATH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female		per 1000
Deaths ... ..	172	85	87	Death Rate	12.1
Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	...	9.9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11.6

The chief causes of death were : Heart Disease (55), Cancer (28), Cerebral Haemorrhage (14), Influenza (9), Bronchitis (9), Violence (9), Pneumonia (4), Tuberculosis (2).

## MATERNAL DEATH RATE.

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total I.F.M.
	32.8	Nil.	30.3
England and Wales			53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	28
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	0

## SECTION B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

## 1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. P. Bendle, who is also Building Surveyor, and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. W. Harper. Mr. Bendle and Mr. Harper both hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board. Mr. Harper also holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

*(a) Laboratory Facilities.*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4. The following examinations were carried out during the year :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria ... ..	4	85	89



(b) *Ambulance Facilities.*

(a) *Fever.* A motor ambulance at the Abingdon Infectious Diseases Hospital is available for fever cases ; there is none within the district.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases there are ambulances at Chipping Norton and Woodstock.

(c) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

(a) *General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by the Local Nursing Associations. None is provided by the District Council.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.* No home nursing is provided.

(d) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

These are provided by the County Council and are as follows :—

*Child Welfare :*

Chipping Norton—

Baptist Chapel, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Milton-under-Wychwood—

Baptist Schoolroom, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Woodstock—

Town Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2.30—4 p.m.

*Tuberculosis :*

Chipping Norton—

39 West Street, 2nd Wednesday, 1 p.m.

*Orthopaedic :*

Chipping Norton—

War Memorial Hospital, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m.

Witney—

Riverside, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m.

(e) *Hospitals :*

(a) *Fever.* Arrangements have been made for those cases of infectious disease occurring in the district requiring admission to hospital to be treated at the Abingdon Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Arrangements have been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for the treatment of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Enteric Fever, and cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy.

(b) *Smallpox.* Similar arrangements have been made with the South Chilterns Hospital with regard to the treatment of Smallpox.

*(f) Legislation in Force in the District.*

## ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

The following are in force in the District :—

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Secs. 23, 25 and 33.

By-laws with respect to New Buildings (1931).

„ „ Slaughter-houses (1931).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Sec. 2.

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water Supply* The following is a review of the conditions in each Parish.

*Ascott-under-Wychwood.* Piped supply from springs which has been satisfactory and sufficient. Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Blenheim Park.* The Palace and other property have a private supply from a shallow well (Fair Rosamund's Well) which appears to be satisfactory.

*Bruern.* Most of the houses supplied from Bruern Abbey supply ; and there appears to be no shortage.

*Chadlington.* Piped supply from springs. Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Charlbury.* Supplied from springs in oolite, piped to a reservoir of 4500 gallons capacity. Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

During the year the Council acquired this undertaking from the Charlbury Water Company.

*Chastleton.* Private supply piped to a standpipe in the village.

*Chilson.* This village has a small piped system, and an ample water supply is available.

*Churchill.* Piped supply from springs ; in normal years the supply to this village is sufficient. Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Coombe.* This parish is supplied by the Finstock and Stonesfield scheme, which was completed in 1938.

*Cornbury Park.* Most of the houses have piped supplies from the Mansion's private waterworks.

*Cornwell.* Private supplies from a ram which appear to be satisfactory.

*Enstone* consists of several hamlets each some distance apart, viz.— Church Enstone, Road Enstone, Neat Enstone, Lidstone, Chalford, Cleveley, Gagingwell, Radford, Broadstone and part of Ditchley. The majority of these hamlets have their own private piped supplies ; speaking generally the supplies have been sufficient although in some cases, as at Church Enstone some of the inhabitants have to walk distances of a hundred yards in order to carry water.

*Fawler*. Supplied by Finstock and Stonesfield Scheme.

*Fifield*. Piped supply. Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Finstock*. A new scheme was completed in 1938 supplying the villages of Fawler, Finstock, Coombe and Stonesfield.

The supply is from a spring situated at the disused iron mines at Fawler ; the water runs out from a culvert several yards from the River Evenlode. An automatic chlorinating plant has been installed in order to check possible pollution in time of flood. The water is pumped to a reservoir at Finstock Heath and supplies the four villages above mentioned. The minimum yield of the spring is 28,800 gallons per day while the normal flow ranges between 78 and 200 gallons per minute.

*Glympton*. The water supply for this village is not satisfactory. There is one stand pipe provided from a private supply which is hardly sufficient for drinking purposes. For other uses water has to be carried from the River Glyme.

*Great Rollright*. This village was very badly off for water during the drought in 1933 and 1934 as most of the wells failed ; also a number of the sources of supply have been found to be polluted after bacteriological examination ; of 8 samples so examined in 1936 only three were satisfactory. Steps have, however, been taken to protect two of the springs from pollution by tracing them back to their sources.

A scheme for a piped supply was urged by the Ministry of Health but the Council after considering the matter decided not to proceed with the scheme.

*Great Tew*. The houses in the higher part of the village have private wells while those lower down draw their water from a private tank ; there seems to be no shortage.

*Hensington Without*. Some of the houses in the northern end of the parish have water laid on from the Borough of Woodstock ; arrangements were made during 1937 for these houses to be supplied from Oxford City Waterworks, which has provided the new supply for the Borough of Woodstock.



The southern part of the parish is now also supplied by the Oxford City Waterworks from the main passing through Bladon. *Heythrop*. Private wells, which seem to be satisfactory.

*Idbury*. The hamlets of Bould and Foscombe have private supplies and one public well, which have held out. At Idbury village, there is a shortage during drought. The fixing of an auxiliary engine has been suggested to improve matters.

Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Kiddington*. Piped supply from wells.

*Kingham*. This village is dependent on one public well and several private ones. Many of them failed in 1933 although in 1934 conditions were less unfavourable, although in normal summers several wells usually go dry. A scheme has been prepared for a supply from a spring near Daylesford (Gloucestershire). It is proposed to pipe the water to a reservoir in the district from which it will gravitate to the village. This scheme has however been held up owing to difficulty in acquiring the site of the spring.

*Leafield*. Piped supply from springs ; there has been no shortage.

Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Little Tew*. Several wells and a small private piped system. A few of the cottagers have to go some distance for water but there was no serious shortage in 1938.

*Lyneham*. Piped supply from spring. Satisfactory.

*Milton-under-Wychwood*. Piped supply from springs. The springs are low, but on the whole there has been no serious shortage.

Bacteriological examination in 1938 satisfactory.

*Over Norton*. Springs in oolite ; piped supply from a ram with an auxiliary engine, which is satisfactory at present. A bacteriological examination carried out in 1938 was satisfactory.

*Rousham*. Private supply which seems to be satisfactory.

*Salford*. Piped supply from spring; satisfactory in 1938. A bacteriological examination in 1938 was satisfactory.

*Sandford St. Martin*. Several private supplies and one private well. Some of the wells have failed, but there is no serious shortage.

*Sarsden*. Private supplies, which are satisfactory.

*Shipton-under-Wychwood*. Public piped supply from a spring at Upper Shipton. On account of shortage at Upper Shipton a new scheme was carried out for that part of the village during 1937. Water is pumped from springs near Shipton village known as Trot's Spout to a small reservoir near Blenheim cottages from which it is piped to Fiddler's Hill and New Barn area.

*Spelsbury.* Private supply from springs. The water is raised to a fountain in the centre of the village.

*Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton.* A new scheme was inaugurated in 1938. The supply is from a deep bore (150 feet) near the Western Road. The water is raised by means of an electric motor and pump to a concrete reservoir of 21,000 gallons capacity from which it is distributed to the village. A combined open gravity type of softening and filtering plant has been installed.

*Stonesfield.* Supplied by Finstock Scheme.

*Swerford.* Two small piped supplies from springs in ironstone rock which appear to be satisfactory.

*Tackley.* Several private wells, and one public well ; all are satisfactory and there is no shortage.

*Wootton.* Public and private wells. One public well has been found to be polluted. Many of the wells failed in 1934-35 and in some instances the residents had to carry water over a quarter of a mile.

The question of providing a public supply for this village is at present receiving the attention of the Council ; alternative schemes are being considered.

*Worton.* Small piped supplies from springs, which seem to be sufficient.

*Wychwood.* The most populous part of the parish is supplied from the Leafield mains.

#### *Water Analysis.*

The following public supplies were examined bacteriologically during the year and found to be satisfactory :—

Milton-under-Wychwood, Fifield, Idbury, Chadlington, Ascott-under-Wychwood, Leafield, Over Norton, Salford, Churchill.

Of three bacteriological examinations carried out from public wells at Wootton one was definitely polluted while the other two were doubtful in character.

The following chemical examinations were carried out :—

			Satisfactory	Polluted
Little Tew	...	...	1	
Shipton-under-Wychwood			2	
Wootton	...	...	4	
Churchill	...	...	1	
Enstone	...	...	1	
Heythrop	...	...	1	1
Charlbury	...	...	1	
Chastleton	...	...	1	
			—	—
			12	1
			—	—



*Drainage and Sewerage.* The following villages are wholly sewered and are equipped with sewage disposal works :—

Charlbury, Churchill, Fifield, Milton-under-Wychwood, Kingham, Shipton-under-Wychwood.

Parts of the following parishes are sewered with a small sewage disposal works in each case :—

Ascott-under-Wychwood, Chadlington, Chilson, Coombe, Idbury and Salford.

At Charlbury a sewer was extended in Crawboro Road.

2. *Rivers and Streams.* Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy. One complaint has been received during the year.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.* With exception of the parishes above-mentioned, and the larger houses, which have cesspools, the accommodation is mainly on the conservancy system. There were 57 conversions to the water carriage system during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing.* In August 1932 a scheme was adopted by the Council whereby a monthly collection of tins and hardware is made from all the larger villages in the district (except where such arrangements already existed), and a quarterly collection in the smaller villages and hamlets. So far the arrangement has worked very well, and has obviated littering of the surrounding country with refuse to a considerable extent. Old stone pits have been obtained as dumps, each dump serving for one to four villages.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.* The tabular statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations 1935 is included at the end of the report in a special table for all the districts.

(iv) *Shops Act.* The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites.*

1. No. of sites used for Camping purposes in 1938—4.
2. No. of licences granted by the local authority under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act 1936—2.
3. Estimated maximum number of campers in the district at any one time during the summer season 1938—250.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement.* No complaints have been received during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools.* There is one privately owned swimming pool in the district which is open to the public. A chlorinating plant is being installed.



(viii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs*. No cases of infestation by bed bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools*. The following schools were closed during the year :—

*For Scarlet Fever* : Kingham.

*For Diphtheria* : Charlbury and Steeple Barton.

#### SECTION D.

#### HOUSING.

Statistical details with regard to housing are given in tabular form at the end of the report.

*Housing Act 1936*. A review of the Housing conditions in the district was given in the Annual Report for 1933 ; it was pointed out that 38 houses were being dealt with under Sec. 19 of the Housing Act of 1930. Few of these were demolished, however, the majority being reconstructed under the Housing Rural Workers Act of 1926, which is administered by the County Council.

During 1935, 6 houses were also represented as unfit for habitation : 2 at Coombe, 2 at Tackley, one at Charlbury and one at Enstone.

During 1936, 11 houses were represented as unfit : Kingham 2 ; Over Norton 1 ; Leafield 3 ; Fawler 1 ; Steeple Barton 1 ; Chadlington 3.

During 1937, 4 additional houses were represented as unfit ; 2 at Heythrop, one at Great Tew and one at Milton-under-Wychwood. All are being reconstructed to the satisfaction of the Council.

In 1938, 5 houses were represented as unfit : 2 at Wootton, 2 at Charlbury and one at Chadlington.

*Overcrowding*. At the end of 1937 there were 54 overcrowded houses in the district involving 384 persons : two new cases of overcrowding were reported during 1937 and 12 cases were relieved (92 persons).

A detailed report of the conditions regarding overcrowding in each parish in the district appears in the Annual Report for 1937.

There were six new cases of overcrowding reported in 1938 and 38 cases were relieved.

There are 21 cases of overcrowding still remaining as follows :—

Ascott-under-Wychwood 2, Enstone 2, Fawler 3, Finstock 4, Wootton 3, Hensington Without 1, Great Tew 1, Salford 1, Spelsbury 1, Tackley 1, Wychwood 1.

The Council has acquired sites for re-housing in the parishes of Ascott-under-Wychwood, Enstone 2, Fawler, Finstock and Wootton.

During the year 26 new houses were built by the Council—mainly for the relief of overcrowding as follows :—  
Stonesfield 14, Charlbury 4, Coombe 2, Chadlington 3, Tackley 3.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.* There are 203 dairymen on the register of whom 115 are milk producers. A general improvement in the standard of the cowsheds is maintained.

There is one licence for Certified Milk, 18 licences for Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) and 19 licences for Accredited.

(b) *Meat, etc.* 374 visits of inspection were made to slaughter houses and as a result 3227 lbs. of meat condemned during the year.

(c) *Adulteration etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.* This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish etc.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations (1934) during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Diseases			No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	12	4	0
Diphtheria	...	...	6	6	1
Pneumonia	...	...	9	0	7
Erysipelas	...	...	6	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	0	0

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Diseases	Age over and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Erysipelas	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

*Prevention of Blindness.* No action has been necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act of 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

*Tuberculosis.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Section

172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.								
Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25—35	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
35—45	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	3	4	2	2	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	17	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	52	1	—
Other Premises ... ..	—	—	—
	69	1	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	3	3
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences :—		
Insufficient ... ..	1	1
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...
Other offences ... ..	1	1
Total ... ..	5	5

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES Nil



WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT.  
PARISHES.

Alvescot	Ducklington	Minster Lovell
Asthall	Eynsham	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Filkins	Northmoor
Bampton	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Black Bourton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Bladon	Hailey	Shilton
Brize Norton	Handborough	South Leigh
Broadwell	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Broughton Poggs	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Burford	Kelmscot	Swinbrook & Widford
Cassington	Kencot	Taynton
Clanfield	Langford	Upton and Signet
Crawley	Lew	Westwell
Curbridge	Little Faringdon	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	84938
Population :						
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	16029
Mean Population. 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)						16620
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)				...		4373
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1937						4979
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£60769
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...			...	...	£252

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The district is almost entirely agricultural ; in addition there are blanket mills at Crawley, Newmills and Asthall, an agricultural engineering works at Clanfield, steam laundries at Aston and Burford, flour mills at Ducklington and a rubber works at Eynsham.

A large R.A.F. aerodrome has been recently constructed in the district and has led to a good deal of development.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTH RATE.							
		Total	Male	Female	Per 1000		
Live Births	{ Legitimate	277	148	129	} Birth Rate ...	18.3	
(304)	{ Illegitimate	27	15	12			
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	
Still Births.	Rate per 1000	...	...	...	...	30	

DEATH RATE.

	Total	Male	Female		Per 1000
Deaths ... ..	215	122	93	Death Rate ...	12.9
Adjusted Death Rate ...	...	...	...	...	10.2
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	11.6

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease (63), Cancer (23), Circulatory Diseases (19), Senility (15), Bronchitis (15), Violence (9), Pulmonary Tuberculosis (6), Pneumonia (5), Diabetes (5), Influenza (4).

MATERNAL DEATH RATE.

			Death Rate per 1000 live and still births
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	0	—
Other puerperal causes ...	...	1	3.2
Total ... ..	...	1	3.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total I.F.M.
	34	87	29
England and Wales			58
No. of deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	23
„ „ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	0
„ „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	0
„ „ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	0

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. J. Barford, and the additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. P. Elton. Both Mr. Barford and Mr. Elton hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

The duties connected with Meat Inspection are carried out by Mr. W. Martin, M.R.C.V.S.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) *Laboratory Facilities.*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The following examinations were carried out during the year.

				Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs (for Diphtheria)	...	...	...	0	9	9
Widal Reactions (for Enteric Fever)	...			0	0	1
Swabs (for Haemolytic Streptococci)	...			1	1	1
				—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	10	11
				—	—	—

(b) *Ambulance Facilities.*

(a) *Fever.* Cases requiring transport are dealt with by the Ambulance at the Abingdon Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(b) There is a motor ambulance for non-infectious cases situated at Witney.

(c) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

(a) *General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by the Local District Nursing Associations. None is provided by the Council.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.* None is provided.

(d) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

These are provided by the County Council and are as follows :—

*Child Welfare :*

Bampton : Women's Institute, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Burford : Old Schools, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Eynsham : Primary School, Baptist Chapel, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Filkins : Church Room, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Witney : Y.M.C.A. Hut, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Woodstock : Town Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. 2.30—4.

*Tuberculosis.* Witney : Marlborough Yard : 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 1 p.m. Oxford : Radcliffe Infirmary : 3rd Friday, 11 a.m.

*Orthopaedic.* Witney : Riverside : alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. Oxford : Radcliffe Infirmary : every Wednesday, 11 a.m.

(e) *Hospitals.*

(a) *Fever.* Arrangements have been made under which cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital treatment occurring in the district, are treated at the Abingdon Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Arrangements have been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, for the treatment of cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Enteric Fever and cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy.



(b) *Smallpox*. Similar arrangements with regard to Smallpox have been made with the South Chilterns Smallpox Hospital.

(f) *Legislation in Force in the District*.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, sec. 7, with respect to Anthrax.

By-laws with respect to Nuisances, 1883.

„ „ „ New Buildings, 1935.

„ „ „ Slaughter-houses, 1925.

#### SECTION C.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water Supply*. The Witney Urban District Water Scheme was completed at the end of 1936 and from this source the following villages now receive a supply :—

Ramsden, Hailey, North Leigh, Long Handborough and Church Handborough, Freeland, Crawley, Minster Lovell, including the Charterville Estate, Brize Norton, Black Bourton, Carterton, Shilton, Curbridge, Lew and South Leigh.

During the year 285 premises have been connected to the Council's mains.

The possibility of supplying Aston from this scheme is being considered.

The following is an outline of the conditions in other parishes outside the general scheme :

*Alvescot*. Shallow wells.

*Asthall*. Shallow wells.

*Asthall Leigh*. Gravitation supply from Fordwells.

*Bladon*. Now supplied by the City of Oxford by a branch main from Woodstock.

*Broadwell and Kencot*. Water supply from private artesian wells.

*Burford*. Supplied by Burford Water Company. Source is a spring near Taynton from which the water is pumped to a reservoir of 120,000 gallons capacity. There has been no shortage.

*Cassington*. Shallow wells, adequate ; could be supplied by Oxford City if necessary.

*Eynsham*. Public piped supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower ; adequate and satisfactory.

*Filkins.* Supply from a spring. Stand-pipes have recently been installed in various parts of the village—is a public supply.

*Fulbrook.* Is now supplied by an extension of the Burford Water Company's mains ; these extended mains were laid in 1936.

*Langford.* Artesian well which provides a piped supply for practically all the houses.

*Standlake.* Shallow wells.

*Stanton Harcourt.* Shallow wells.

*Swinbrook.* Piped supply from a spring.

*Taynton.* Piped supply from a spring and wells.

*Upton and Signet.* Supplied partly by Burford Water Company and partly by shallow wells.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* There is a system of public sewers with sewage disposal works at Eynsham, Burford and Little Faringdon.

Some improvements have recently been carried out with regard to the sewage outfall works at Burford. Many premises have had the drainage installation improved. Several cottages have had sculleries added and sinks and W.C.s installed.

2. *Rivers and Streams.* Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy. One complaint was received during the year.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.* There were 12 conversions to the water carriage system during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing.* Scavenging is carried on twice weekly at Bampton, Burford and Eynsham, and also the villages of Stanton Harcourt, Langford and Ducklington.

At present a Scavenging Scheme for the entire district is being prepared and this will receive the consideration of the Council in due course.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.* The tabular statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations 1935 is included at the end of the report in a special table for all the districts.

(iv) *Shops Act.* The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites.*

(1) Number of sites used in the district for camping purposes—40.

(2) Number of camping sites in respect of which licences were issued

by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936—3.

(3) Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the district at any one time during the summer of 1938—400.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement*. No complaints have been received during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools*. There is one privately owned swimming pool in the district. The water is treated with Chloros.

(vii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs*. No cases of infestation by bed bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools*. Holwell School was closed for Poliomyelitis in the autumn of 1938. No other schools were closed for infectious disease.

#### SECTION D.

##### HOUSING.

###### *Housing Act 1936.*

During 1937, 42 houses were represented as unfit under Section 11 of the Housing Act of 1936 : these were detailed in the Annual Report for 1937. During 1938 5 additional houses were represented as unfit in the following parishes : South Leigh, 3 ; Eynsham, 1 ; Black Bourton, 1.

*Overcrowding*. There were 112 overcrowded houses in the district inhabited by 759 persons : 4 new cases were reported during 1936 and 8 cases were relieved.

#### SECTION E.

##### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*. There are 241 dairymen on the register. The premises are inspected regularly and progress is being made with regard to modernizing the sheds ; many have been connected to the Council's water mains during the year. There are 22 Grade A (Tuberculin-tested) licences and 18 Accredited licences in the district.

(b) *Meat Inspection*. Meat Inspection is carried out by Mr. W. Martin, M.R.C.V.S. Regular visits of inspection are paid to slaughter houses and butchers' shops ; 1457½ lbs. of meat were condemned during the year.



(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.* This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish, etc.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations 1934 during the year.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of the various notifiable diseases during 1938 has been relatively low.

*Scarlet Fever.* 14 cases occurred in 1938 as against 19 in 1937. All were removed to Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

Cases occurred in the following parishes : Eynsham, 7 ; Filkins, 4 ; Broughton Poggs, 1 ; Burford, 1 ; Ducklington, 1.

At Eynsham three cases occurred in one household and at Filkins also three cases occurred in members of the same family. A case occurred in a boy who was a boarder at Burford Grammar School : no further cases occurred in the school.

There was one return case.

*Diphtheria.* No cases occurred during the year.

*Anterior Poliomyelitis.* 2 cases occurred in the parish of Holwell. Both were treated at the Oxford City Isolation Hospital and later at the Wingfield Hospital.

As a result it was decided to close Holwell School. Although there were no other cases in the district the cases occurred co-incident with an outbreak in the City of Oxford.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.* One case occurred with fatal results in a middle-aged woman.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938

Diseases			No. of cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	14	14	0
Pneumonia	...	...	10	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...		1	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	3	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis			2	2	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...		1	1	1

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES.													
Disease	Age over and under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	—
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	2	3	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Prevention of Blindness.* No action has been necessary under Sec. 176 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
25—35	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	3	2	2	5	1	0	0

All the fatal cases had been previously notified.

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ...	36	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	74	—	—
Other Premises ...	0	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	110	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...		
Unreasonable Temperature		...	...		
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...		
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	...		...		
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient	...	...	...		
Unsuitable or defective		...	...		
Not separate for sexes		...	...		
Other Offences	...	...	...		
Total				—	—
				0	0
				—	—

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Instances	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
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BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

2 CAREY CLOSE,  
FIVE MILE DRIVE,  
OXFORD.

*To the Chairman and Councillors of the Banbury Rural District.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the Rural District for 1938, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1728 issued by the Ministry of Health on 25th October 1938.

Although the Banbury Rural District is no longer a constituent authority in a combined district the report is included along with that of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts as a matter of convenience.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

PARISHES.

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shennington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Hornton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	59051
Population :							
Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	12925
Mean Population, 1938 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	12890
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)...				...	...	...	3712
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1938						...	4281
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)							3722
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£48669
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...			...	...	...	£181 16 11

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The district is mainly agricultural ; there is iron ore mining at Adderbury, Bloxham, Hook Norton and Hornton, an industry which is increasing at present, and one in which there may possibly be considerable developments in the future ; there is a plush factory at Shutford, a boilette and tin saucepan factory at North Newington ; and a brewery at Hook Norton. A considerable number of the inhabitants of the Rural District are employed at the Aluminium works in the Borough of Banbury.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTH RATE.							
		Total	Male	Female	Per 1000		
Live Births (198)	{ Legitimate	179	99	80	Birth Rate	15.4	
	{ Illegitimate	19	10	9			
	England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.1
Still Births.	Rate per 1000 Total Births			...	...	...	40

DEATH RATE.							
		Total	Male	Female	Per 1000		
Deaths	... ..	197	88	109	Death Rate	15.3	
Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	

The following were the chief causes of death : Heart Disease (56), Cancer (23), Senility (13), Circulatory Diseases (11), Cerebral Haemorrhage (11), Violence (10), Pneumonia (9), Nephritis (8), Prematurity, etc. (6), Bronchitis (5), Pulmonary Tuberculosis (4).

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 births :

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total I.M.F.	
56		52		55	
England and Wales		...	...	...	53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)		...	...	...	23
„	„	Measles (all ages)		...	0
„	„	Whooping Cough (all ages)		...	0
„	„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		0	

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Staff includes the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Arthur Hunt, who is also Road Surveyor, Building Inspector and Engineer for the various water schemes and sewage disposal schemes undertaken by the Council, and the additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. C. W. Gould. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Gould both hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board and also the Meat Inspectors' Certificate.



## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

*(a) Laboratory Facilities.*

Laboratory examinations required are carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London (Throat Swabs, Widal Reactions, etc.).

Bacteriological examination of water supplies is carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The following examinations were carried out in 1938.

		Positive	Negative	Total
Throat Swabs (for Diphtheria)	...	4	71	75
Throat Swabs (for Haemolytic Streptococci)	... ..	3	3	6
Widal Reactions	... ..	1	1	2
Virulence Test (for Diphtheria)	...	1	0	1
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	9	75	84

*(b) Ambulance Facilities.*

*(a) Fever.* A motor ambulance for infectious cases belonging to Banbury Borough Council is available for cases from the Rural District when required.

*(b)* For non-infectious and accident cases there is an ambulance available in Banbury.

*(c) Professional Nursing in the Home.*

*(a) General.* Carried out by District Nurses employed by the Local District Nursing Associations. None is provided by the Council.

*(b) Infectious Diseases.* No home nursing is provided.

*(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

*Child Welfare :* Adderbury : The Institute, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30—4 p.m. Deddington : Red Triangle Club, 1st Wednesday.

*Tuberculosis :* Horton General Hospital : 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1 p.m. (X-ray facilities are available).

*Orthopaedic :* Banbury : Horton General Hospital, every Thursday, 1 p.m.

*(e) Hospitals.*

*(a) Fever.* The Banbury Borough Isolation Hospital is situated in Warwick Road, Banbury, and accommodates 10 patients in 2 blocks of 4 wards ; arrangements have been made with the Borough for cases

of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria from the Rural District to be treated at this hospital.

A new block consisting of 6 cubicle beds has recently been added to the hospital.

(b) *Smallpox*. Arrangements have been made for cases to be treated at the South Chilterns Hospital, Pishill, Henley.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

Public Health Act, 1928 (Parts II, III and IV except the sections of Parts II and III in 2nd Schedule). Adopted 1926.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Adopted Nov. 1927.

By-laws with respect to Buildings (1935).

#### SECTION C.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

##### WATER SUPPLY.

The information relating to Water Supply for the various parishes in the district is given in the following table :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Adderbury East and West	1. Sore Brook	Banbury Water Company	Piped Supply	Two sources : (1) Sore Brook, Adderbury. Filtered, chlorinated and dechlorinated. Satisfactory from results of analyses. (2) Well at Bloxham—35 feet deep in Marlstone rock—liable to pollu- tuion. Chlorinated and used when engines at Adderbury are resting. Pumped to reservoir of 60,000 gallons capacity. Supplies : East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote and Milton.
	2. Well at Bloxham			
Alkerton	Well	Private	Public Pump	Also a public dip well which is polluted.
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Two wells	Council	Public Pump	Well at Council Houses polluted. Scheme for public supply has been prepared.
Bloxham	} See Adderbury.			
Bodicote				



<i>Parish</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bourton	1. Several Wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Doubtful quality.
	2. Two Wells	Council	Public Pumps	
	3. Spring	Council	Four Standpipes	Piped supply from a ram. Overflow used for cattle—primitive scheme, not altogether satisfactory.
Broughton	Several wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Some of the inhabitants have to carry water about half a mile.
Claydon	Wells	Public and private	Pumps	Many wells are polluted. Some of the inhabitants have to carry water about half a mile.
Cropredy	Spring	Private	Piped Supply	Supply owned by Brasenose College, Oxford, for the use of estate property which is considerable ; in these cases water is carried into the houses.
Deddington	Spring	Council	Piped Supply	Inaugurated August 1935. From a spring near Duns Tew. Supplies Deddington, Hempton, Duns Tew and Clifton.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Drayton	1. Several wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Satisfactory at present.
	2. Well	Private	Public pump	Scheme was prepared by the surveyor
	3. Well	Council	Public pump	several years ago but was not approved by the Council.
Epwell	Three springs.	Council	Dip wells	Wells and springs satisfactory in quality and quantity: no piped supply.
Hanwell	Wells	Private	Pumps	Public supply necessary.
	Spring	Private		Difficult to obtain a source of supply.
Hook Norton	Wells	Private	Pumps	Majority polluted.
	Spring	Public	Public Pumps	Polluted. See separate report on page 37.
Horley	Spring	Private	Piped	Overflow from a private supply piped to four standpipes in the village.
				Good spring in ironstone rock available which could be utilized for a public supply.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Hornton	Spring	Council	Piped Supply	Source is a spring at Ragnal Bottom ; water pumped to a reservoir of three days' storage capacity ; satisfactory in quality and quantity : yields sufficient for 20 gallons per head of population in the village.
Milcombe	Well Spring	Council Private	Public Pump Standpipe	Meets the needs in normal times.
Milton	See Adderbury.			
Middle Aston	Wells and Springs	Private		Satisfactory.
Mollington	Spring Several Wells	Private Private	Natural Discharge Windlass or pump	Spring is satisfactory.
North Aston	Wells and springs	Private		Satisfactory.
North Newington	Three Wells	Council	Public Pump	The public wells are augmented by a private well.



<i>Parish</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Shennington	Spring	Council	Piped Supply	Wind pump with auxiliary petrol engine. Reservoir of three days' storage capacity.
Shutford	Wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Satisfactory.
Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower	Spring	Council	Piped Supply	12 Standpipes and a considerable number of private connections have been effected.
South Newington	Wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Several wells are polluted. As a public supply an extension from Wiggington has been considered.
Steeple Aston	Wells and springs	Private	Windlass or pump	No piped supply.
Swalcliffe	Wells	Private	Windlass or pump	Satisfactory.
Wardington	Deep Bore	Council	Piped Supply	Bore 230 feet deep close to spring.
Wiggington	Spring	Council (on lease)	Piped Supply	Satisfactory.
Wroxton	Wells	Private	Pumps	Satisfactory.

The water supplies in the district may be divided into the following categories :—

1. Villages with a piped water supply which is satisfactory and sufficient : Adderbury East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milton, Cropredy, Deddington, Horton, Shennington, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Wardington and Wiggington.

2. Villages in which there is no piped supply but the supply is reasonably satisfactory and sufficient for present needs : Epwell, Milcombe, Mollington, Middle Aston, North Aston, Shutford, Swalcliffe, Wroxton.

3. Villages in which the supply is mainly polluted or unsatisfactory and which are in need of a public piped supply : Alkerton, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Bourton, Broughton, Claydon, Drayton, Hanwell, Hook Norton, Horley, North and South Newington, Steeple Aston.

Thus there are 12 parishes in the district where the need for a public supply is more or less urgent, the most important of which is Hook Norton. The following are the details with regard to the present position in that village.

The parish has a population of 1200 and is one of the largest in Oxfordshire without a piped water supply. It is at present supplied by wells, a public spring in the centre of the village and a public pump. Three cases of Enteric Fever occurred in the autumn of 1936 and although this was not definitely proved to be due to polluted water, it was the means of directing further attention to the water supply of the village. The spring in the centre of the village was found to be polluted and as a result it was necessary to cart water. Several possible sources of water supply have been under consideration by the Council ; unfortunately the most suitable one, a spring at Temple Mill, about two miles away, was found to be polluted after bacteriological examination. It was then suggested that a deep bore should be sunk close to Gibraltar Farm, Sibford Gower, about two hundred yards from the site of the above spring. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held in 1937 and sanction was obtained for the boring.

The supply obtained was not in the opinion of the Ministry likely to be sufficient for the needs of the village, and the Ministry did not therefore sanction the further developments necessary for the scheme.

The question of the water supply for Hook Norton presents an urgent and difficult problem for which a satisfactory solution has not yet been found.

In the meantime four 100 gallon tanks were installed in the village and these are filled twice a week. Carting of water has been going on continuously in this village during 1937-38, mainly from the public supplies at Deddington and Sibford.

19 samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis during the year ; the results being as follows. All were from private supplies. Nine of the samples showed evidence of pollution. The polluted specimens were from the following villages : Deddington, Adderbury (2), Bodicote, Wroxton, Bloxham, Wiggington, North Newington, South Newington.

10 satisfactory samples were obtained from the following parishes : Little Bourton, Cropredy (2), Steeple Aston (2), Sibford Ferris, Hanwell, Tadmarton, Balscote, Epwell.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes :—

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington and Bourton.

*Deddington.* A new scheme was installed in 1936.

All the existing sewers east of the main Oxford—Banbury road have been retained to carry off surface water from the roads. A new sewerage system with inspection chambers has been provided. Pumping by centrifugal pumps was necessary in order to deal adequately with the low-lying parts of the village.

Purification works were erected at a point about 600 yards to the south-east of the village. The works consist of detritus tanks, and screens, sedimentation tanks and downward filtration. The sewage is delivered on to the filter bed by automatic syphon to a revolving sprinkler. The works are capable of dealing with a dry weather flow of 20,000 gallons per day on the estimated future population of 1000 inhabitants. Three acres of land were acquired for the works ; this will allow for what area may be required for the treatment of the effluent by land irrigation, should this be necessary.

*Bodicote.* A new scheme of sewerage disposal was installed in 1935.

The sewage works consist of detritus tanks, screens, sedimentation tanks on the Dortmund principle, and downward filtration. The sewage is delivered on to filter beds by automatic syphons to revolving sprinklers. The works are capable of dealing with a dry weather flow of 23,400 gallons.

2. *Rivers and Streams.* Any action necessary to check pollution is taken by the Thames Conservancy. 10 complaints have been received during the year.

3. (i) *Closet Accommodation.* Apart from the above mentioned parishes where there are public sewers, the majority of the cottages in the villages have dry closets, and the larger houses have cesspools.



There have been 108 conversions from the conservancy to the water carriage system during the year.

(ii) *Public Cleansing*. Monthly scavenging schemes for the collection of household refuse are in operation at Claydon, Cropredy, Hornton and Bourton.

The Council have now decided to proceed with a general scavenging scheme throughout the whole district.

(iii) *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*. The tabular statement furnished by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations 1935 is included at the end of the report in a special table.

(iv) *Shops*. The usual routine inspections have been carried out.

(v) *Camping Sites* :—

(1) Number of camping sites in the district—1.

(2) Number of licences granted by the local authority under Sec. 209 of the Public Health Act 1936—Nil.

(3) Estimated maximum number of campers at any one time during the summer season of 1938—50.

(vi) *Smoke Abatement*. No complaints have been received during the year.

(vii) *Swimming Baths and Pools*. There are no public swimming pools in the district.

(viii) *Eradication of Bed Bugs*. No cases of infestation by bed bugs have been reported during the year.

4. *Schools*. The following schools were closed for infectious disease during the year: For Diphtheria—Steeple Aston; for Whooping Cough—Hanwell and Bourton; for Scarlet Fever—Hook Norton.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

Four Clearance Areas were dealt with by the Council in 1935, 3 at Bloxham, and 1 at Steeple Aston; the Clearance Orders were confirmed after the Ministry of Health Inquiries and the Steeple Aston tenants were rehoused in 1937 and the Bloxham tenants were rehoused in 1938.

In addition the following individual houses have been represented as unfit: Deddington 8; Adderbury 11; Hook Norton 14; Claydon 16. These are now being dealt with by the Council.

*Overcrowding*. At the end of 1937 there were 71 overcrowded houses in the district; 21 cases were relieved in 1938 and 4 new cases reported: thus there are now 54 overcrowded houses remaining.

## SECTION E.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.* There are 246 dairymen on the register. Regular inspections of dairies have been carried out during the year; 352 inspections were made during the year.

There are 4 Grade A (Tuberculin-tested) licence and 28 Accredited licences in the District.

(b) *Meat, etc.* There are 18 slaughter houses, 11 of which are registered and 7 licensed. Regular visits of inspection have been made; there were 43 seizures of unsound meat during the year.

(c) *Adulteration, etc.*

(d) *Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.* This work is carried out by the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

(e) *Shellfish.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health Shellfish Regulations (1934) during the year.

## SECTION F.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Scarlet Fever.* 25 cases occurred during the year. 12 were removed to hospital and 13 were isolated at home. The cases occurred mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton and Bodicote; Bodicote had 7 cases while Hook Norton had 5. In the case of Hook Norton the Scarlet Fever outbreak and the co-incident cases of streptococcal infection necessitated closing the school.

In the other parishes the cases were distributed as follows:—

Two cases occurred in each of the following parishes: Deddington, Wardington and South Newington. One case occurred in each of the following parishes: Sibford Ferris, Epwell, Great Bourton, Swalcliffe, Adderbury, Bloxham, and Wroxton.

*Diphtheria.* 6 cases were notified during the year. There was one death. One, a very mild case, occurred at Bloxham School. Two cases were notified from Steeple Aston—one had fatal results, the other was a carrier residing in the same house. Two cases occurred in boarded out children at Bodicote—one of these was a nasal carrier. Another one occurred at Adderbury, possibly associated with the outbreak in the Borough.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.* 2 cases occurred at Deddington, both with fatal results; the patients were both removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

*Enteric Fever.* One case occurred at Horton—the infection was apparently acquired outside the district.

The other notifiable diseases do not call for comment.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Diseases			No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	25	12	0
Diphtheria	...	...	6	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	9	—	7
Erysipelas	...	...	4	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			2	—	—

		AGE INCIDENCE.												
Diseases	Age over and under													
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0	1	14	6	2	2	0	1	0	
Diphtheria	...	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Pneumonia	...	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	
Erysipelas	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
Enteric Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Cerebro-spinal Fever		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

*Blindness.* No action has been necessary under Sec. 176 of the Public Health Act of 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eyes.

*Tuberculosis.* No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade or under Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.									
New cases					Deaths				
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5—15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	
15—25	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35—45	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
45—55	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	5	4	2	2	3	1	0	1	



Two of the deaths—one pulmonary and one non-pulmonary—were of cases which had not previously been notified.

FACTORIES ACTS.

1. INSPECTIONS.

	Inspections		Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical				
power	...	...	12	0
Factories without mechani-				
cal power	...	...	56	0
Other premises	...	...	12	0
			—	
Total	...		80	
			—	

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

					Number of Defects Found Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	0	0
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...		
Unreasonable Temperature						
Inadequate ventilation			...	...		
Ineffective Drainage of Floors			...	...		
Sanitary Conveniences :—						
Insufficient	...	...	...	...		
Unsuitable or defective			...	...		
Not separate for sexes				...		
Other Offences	...	...	...	...		
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	0	0

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Instances	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
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# TABLES.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Chipping Norton M.B.	Witney U.D.	Woodstock M.B.	Chipping Norton R.D.	Banbury R.D.
Total number of Inspections made	177	195	30	1912	1862
Total number of Informal Notices Served	9	4	—	196	78
Total number of Statutory Notices Served	—	—	—	50	4
I.—NUISANCES. (P.H.A. 1875, s. 91).					
1. Complaints received	35	11	12	89	28
2. Nuisances detected with or without complaint	19	10	15	96	59
3. Nuisances abated	16	21	15	88	54
4. Statutory Notices served	—	—	—	10	2
5. Summonses taken out	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convictions	—	—	—	—	—
II.—HOUSES, ETC.					
7. Total number of houses inspected	59	122	30	380	145
8. Total number of defective houses remedied	2	25	5	158	50
9. Cases of overcrowding detected	1	—	—	6	4
10. Cases of overcrowding abated	—	—	—	38	21
11. New houses erected	7	36	1	47	97
12. Dirty houses cleansed	—	—	—	1	1
13. Visits to infected houses	30	3	4	33	63
14. Houses disinfected	11	6	2	21	42
III.—DRAINS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.					
15. Defects found	9	8	9	83	66
16. Defects remedied	9	8	9	81	66
17. New closets constructed	1	—	1	61	36
18. Closets converted to more approved type	2	7	—	57	108



#### IV.—WATER SUPPLY.

19. Certificates granted (P.H. Water Act, 1878, S.6.)	...	...	...	36	—	69	—	8
20. Public water supply laid on to houses	2	...	...	36	1	285	338	173
21. Wells cleansed and pollution prevented	—	...	...	—	—	14	9	2
22. Samples taken for analysis	1	...	...	15	—	22	37	21

#### V.—FOOD.

23. Seizures of unsound meat	...	...	...	2480½ lbs.	1	1457½ lbs.	3227 lbs.	43 seizures
24. Seizures of other foods	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

#### VI.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES

25. Number in District	...	...	5	5	2	18	15	18
26. Number of inspections	...	...	30	12	4	390	374	470
27. Number found defective or lacking in cleanliness	...	...	4	—	—	7	9	2
28. Number cleansed, limewashed, etc.	5	...	...	—	2	7	9	2

#### VII.—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

29. Number of Dairymen on Registers	10	...	...	22	2	241	203	246
30. Number of inspections made	32	...	...	24	4	287	184	352
31. Number of Notices served	—	...	...	—	—	7	24	16
32. Number of Notices complied with	—	...	...	—	—	7	21	15

#### VIII.—BAKEHOUSES.

33. Number	...	...	...	10	3	28	14	19
34. Number of inspections made	...	...	14	16	6	42	20	25
35. Number found defective or lacking in cleanliness	4	...	...	—	—	1	3	—
36. Number of Notices served	4	...	...	—	—	1	3	—
37. Number complied with	3	...	...	—	—	1	3	—

#### IX.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS, Etc.

38. Number of Notices	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Number complied with	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Complaints from the Thames Conservancy	...	...	—	1	—	1	1	10

TABLE II.

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED.			BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.		
			Chipping Norton M.B.	Witney U.D.	Woodstock M.B.	Witney R.D.	Chipping Norton R.D.	Banbury R.D.
(a) Total, including those under (b)—								
1.	By Local Authority	...	1	—	—	—	26	72
2.	By other Local Authorities	...	—	—	—	1	—	—
3.	By other bodies or persons	...	7	36	1	69	21	25
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts—								
1.	By Local Authority	...	—	—	—	—	20	72
2.	By other bodies or persons	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.								
1.	(a) Total number of houses inspected	...	59	122	34	276	380	145
	(b) Number of inspections made	...	132	154	34	389	645	193
2.	(a) Number of houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations (1925)		—	—	6	86	138	—
	(b) Inspections made for the purpose	...	—	—	34	142	153	—
3.	Number of houses found unfit for habitation	...	8	—	—	—	5	65
4.	Number, excluding those in (3) above, found not in all respects reasonably fit		3	39	6	32	113	61

## II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS BY INFORMAL ACTION.

Number of houses rendered fit.	—	14	5	58	158	50
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## III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

### A. *Housing Act*, 1936, ss. 9, 10, and 16

1. Houses respecting which notices were served	—	—	—	—	40	1
2. Number rendered fit in consequence—						
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	32	1
(b) By Local Authority	—	—	—	—	2	—

### B. *Public Health Acts*.

1. Houses respecting which notices were served	4	—	—	—	10	1
2. Houses remedied after notice—						
(a) By Owners	4	—	—	—	10	1
(b) By Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—

### C. *Housing Act*, 1936, ss. 13 and 13.

1. Number of Demolition Orders made	—	—	—	—	—	73
2. Number of houses demolished	15	—	—	—	—	9

### D. *Housing Act*, 1936, s. 12

	—	—	—	—	—	—
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### E. *Housing Act*, 1936, Part IV

(a) 1. Number of houses overcrowded at end of year	10	26	2	112	21	54
2. Number of families dwelling therein	10	26	2	112	23	56
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	56	174	11	759	145	385
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1	—	—	4	6	4
(c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—	—	2	8	38	21
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases	—	—	10	54	243	141



TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

		Chipping Norton Borough M. F.	Witney Urban M. F.	Woodstock Borough M. F.	Chipping Norton Rural M. F.	Witney Rural M. F.	Banbury Rural M. F.
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Measles ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	—	—	1	—	1
6.	Influenza	...	2	1	5	3	1
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	—	—	—	1	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	—	—	2	5	3
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	—	—	—	—	1
11.	Syphilis	...	—	—	1	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	3	2	13	12	10
14.	Diabetes	...	—	1	1	2	—
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	3	1	3	10	5
16.	Heart Disease	...	5	5	28	38	23
			11	13	27	25	33

17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	—	4	11	8	4	7	—	—
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	1	—	10	5	2	3	—	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	4	5	4	—	—
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
26.	Other diseases of Liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Acute and chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	6
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	3	4	2	—
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	2	1	—	1	—	—	6	9	1	5	9	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	4	7	3	—
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	—	5	6	11	7	15	—
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ALL CAUSES						...	23	18	33	35	8	9	85	87	122	93	88 109













